

Yields Love and Life

Recent Suicide Makes Public an Extraordinary Case of Self-Sacrifice.

MY dear wife, my love, I love you. I will leave you at 1 o'clock. May God bless you. For you I will leave \$10,000. My love was greater than word can tell.

These words, scrawled with trembling hand on a sheet of common note-paper, were addressed to Mrs. Charles Stierle, Newton, Mont., by the man who first married her, William W. Hatley.

Then, on the lawn in front of his boarding-house at Omaha, and with his former's wife name upon his lips, Hatley killed himself by shooting.

Hatley went to Omaha many years ago, as the residents of that new city



William W. Hatley.

use the term "many." Fifteen years ago he entered a clothing company's employment and soon became one of its most trusted employees. Three years later Mattie May Lowe, the daughter of a family well known and in comfortable circumstances, became his wife. Two children were born as a result of the marriage—Jean, now eleven, and Robert, now nine years of age.

The Hatley home, though not large, was happy and filled with ordinary comforts. Hatley came from a good family, one that knows how to live well. His mother, Mrs. Thomas Hatley of No. 4 Cross Row, Gateshead, England, is reputed to be wealthy, but Hatley's nature was one of independence, and although frequently struggling against a semi-poverty, he always refrained from applying for assistance from his mother or from his brother-in-law, E. F. Deright, a prominent safe dealer in Omaha.

His wife was always affectionate and seemingly content in her position, although her friends say she sometimes sighed for more of the world's comforts than Hatley was capable of giving her.

Hatley a little over a year ago moved to Newton, Mont., taking his wife and two children with him. Poverty, gaunt and real, there overtook him. He was no longer able to provide his wife with the comforts to which she had been accustomed, and he noticed that her affection for him was rapidly departing. It was a still greater grief for him when he discovered that her love had not only been lost to him, but that her heart had been won by another, Charles Stierle, wealthy, manly and withal honorable. Not a taint of suspicion was directed against the wife. Although loving Charles Stierle and with the former love for her husband dead within her, she still followed the duty of a wife and uncomplainingly clung to him. But Hatley saw.

It was agreed that a divorce should be obtained by Mrs. Hatley with Hatley's consent, so that she could wed her new love. The divorce was granted and Hatley never uttered a murmur.

Hatley returned to Omaha im-



Mrs. Hatley.

mediately after the divorce was granted. He procured a position with Thomas Kilpatrick & Co., and for the past year had shown no failure in his duties and no reduction in his commercial abilities because of his troubles.

New Mining System.

A gold-bearing clay found in Santa Cruz county, Arizona, is of such a refractory nature that the usual methods of separation have failed absolutely to extract the gold therefrom. After practically every known method had been tried and failed, the ingenious scheme of drying the gouge thoroughly and beating it vigorously with a club was adopted, with complete success. This is a mining system unknown in any other part of the world.

Enforcing Obnoxious Laws.

The city marshal of Mexico, Mo., is causing a good deal of disturbance in that city. He insists on enforcing the ordinance which provides that all

places of business shall be closed on Sunday. This absurd proceeding has so outraged the feelings of the aldermen that five of them have resigned, another threatens to follow suit, and even Mayor Jones intimates his intention to do likewise. Thus the odd situation is presented of the lawmakers refusing to assume responsibility for the government of a place where the law is enforced. The marshal says he believes in Gen. Grant's declaration that the way to repeal an objectionable law is to enforce it.

Plan to Honor Gen. Sigel.

Admirers of the late Gen. Franz Sigel propose to ask the New York city authorities to change the name of Cedar Park, at One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Mott avenue, to Sigel park, to honor the memory of the patriot and soldier. Gen. Sigel was a resident of the Bronx for more than a quarter of a century, and his friends say that as he was the most prominent veteran of the civil war who lived in that part of the city it would be appropriate to commemorate his patriotic services in such a substantial way. Many public officials and citizens of the Bronx favor the plan.

Father and Son in One Pulpit.

Recently father and son appeared in the same Brooklyn pulpit—that of the Greenwood Baptist church. Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull is pastor there, and his son, Rev. Robert Chipman Hull, was well received. The latter is just turned 21 years of age, and during the summer has been preaching in the Strong Place Baptist church, Brooklyn. The father preached Sunday morning and the son in the evening.

The Law of Compensation.

In days gone by when as a swain I used to court the girls, I'd often note the monstrous hats Above their fluffy curls.



And then I found the reason for Their hats' most wondrous growth, For underneath them—from the sun Was shelter for us both.

Aias! those days are past and gone, Their hats are now quite small; I find now when the sun is hot, No room beneath at all.



But compensation's everything, 'Tis nature's rigid law; The girls now join me underneath My spreading Panama.

Farmers Keen in Business.

Johnstone Bartlett, a lightning-rod agent, called on the prosecuting attorney to-day and asked that warrants be issued for the arrest of twelve Atchison county farmers, says the Nebraska State Journal. He says he started out of Atchison a week ago with a team of good horses and a new spring wagon, but that during the week he was swindled out of everything, in trading horses, and was compelled to walk back to town. He did no business, and lost all his lightning rods. The prosecuting attorney said that getting the best of a horse trade was no violation of law, and Bartlett left for the east, saying bank presidents were easier than farmers.

Stood Dead in Doorway.

A Boston man who has just returned from ruined St. Pierre says that a friend of his who entered the city as soon after the eruption as the fire and heat allowed, spoke one evening of entering a house in St. Pierre in an endeavor to find the family's bodies. There stood in the doorway a strange man to whom he touched his hat as he went in. He found the family all dead within, and, sickened by the sight, made haste to come out again. In the doorway he again encountered the stranger, and, thinking he might mean some mischief, this time observed him more closely. He was looking into the eyes of a man two days dead.—Boston Transcript.

New Idea in Dirigible Balloons.

Flying machines steering by Hertzian waves was Patrick Alexander's striking position at the late Berlin scientific ballooning conference. He claims that an unmanned balloon, carrying instruments for registering temperature and moisture at different heights, can be sent fifty miles and steered back to the starting point.

MEANT TO MISLEAD.

DELIBERATE FALSIFICATION OF STATISTICS BY REPUBLICANS.

Reputable Journal Makes Charges Which Cannot Be Disproved—Figures Twisted to Serve Party Purposes and Make Arguments.

This is the title of the leading editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of July 29, 1902. It makes serious charges against the Republican statistical bureau at Washington. It says:

"It is greatly to be regretted when we see statistics bearing the government stamp begin to deteriorate and show signs of improper methods of production, as is true of some of the recent publications of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

"Seriously speaking, there is no more serious crime against the public (to say nothing of the interests of science which require accurate commercial returns) than the publication of statistics that have been doctored."

Now that the campaign is approaching, and that much more than the ordinary use is made of the government returns, the temptation becomes doubly strong to manipulate information gathered through government agencies. Perhaps it does not seem very wrong for persons with an intense partisan bias to so represent the matter as to give their side the best end of the argument. If, for example, it is desired to show that under the tariff system our exports are largely increasing, and that we are gaining the lead of all other countries, what more natural than to keep some unpleasant facts in the background and to throw others to the front in bold relief, altering their form perhaps in such wise as to make them convey to the superficial reader an entirely different impression from that which is gained by more careful study? The true partisan who really holds the ideals he works for justifies such action on the ground that his view is right, all other views are wrong, and that the true meaning of the figures in question is given only by stating them just as he has stated them.

"The truth is that too much can hardly be said of the heinousness of the crime of garbling government figures. The government is the only all-embracing agency we have gathering accurate, trustworthy statistics on all subjects. To falsify these is as bad as to falsify the money issued by the government, and could it be as readily detected, should be visited with penalties as severe. If anything, such frauds are more heinous in their character than the issue of counterfeit paper, because they may result in betraying the nation into governmental policies, which, to speak only from the commercial side, result in a vastly larger transfer of property without compensation than any which would flow from the false issue of money. It may seem a slight sin to pervert figures for partisan purposes in order to suit the needs of the moment, but the standard of official honor which will permit a resort to such methods of a type which if applied to commercial transactions, would speedily land the individual who was guided by it behind the iron bars."

That the Republicans at the head of the various bureaus in Washington occasionally suppress or distort unpleasant statistics is true. But we can never expect to have reliable statistics while protection is on the throne and can continue its rule only by deceiving the people. Our so-called "balance of trade" about which the Republicans are continually crowing exists only on paper. Our export figures are far too high, because the trusts are ashamed to give the very low prices charged to foreigners, while our imports are far too low because of the undervaluation and wholesale smuggling. These are only instances of our unreliable statistics. Another is found in the attempts of the protected trusts to pad their wage roll and make wage earners feel that they are far better off than they really are.

"Addition, Division and Silence."

The Republican policies of "Addition, Division and Silence" have been quite effective in keeping from the American people the facts about the war with Spain, the Philippine war, and our trusteeship in Cuba. But in spite of the closing of mouths by those methods a good deal has leaked out that was intended to be preserved in "silence." No account has yet been rendered of the disposition of the \$50,000,000 which was entrusted to the President when was was imminent. Neither has the use to which the \$20,000,000 appropriated for the Navy department ever been accounted for, though when these appropriations were made it was expressly stipulated in the Senate that an accounting be forthcoming.

The "Division" of the \$3,000,000 appropriated to pay the disbanded Cuban patriot army would make interesting reading, for there is evidence to show that but little was received by the common soldiers and that nine-tenths went to the patriots who threatened to raise the most fuss if their demands were not complied with. Gomez received several checks for which vouchers have been found for \$25,000, which may be largely increased when the disbursements are all known. Alexander Rodriguez, Charles Roloff and Gen. Carlos were all recipients of large checks when the division was made. The New York World, in commenting on these disclosures, says:

Those who aided in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 say that it was necessary to pay out a good deal of money at this time to prevent publicity in the island of the manner of distribution, and that some of these payments were the result of extortions. It was considered by the officers at that time that it was better to make these payments, even to some who were technically undeserving, rather than engender hard feelings and stir up a trouble in the dissolving Cuban army which would have been hard to manage."

The payments to Thurber of \$11,520 out of the Cuban treasury to aid the sugar trust fight for reciprocity was also a case of "Division and Silence." The sending of Buen Camacho to the United States is one instance where it has leaked out.

But where one payment comes to light there are a hundred that are covered by "Addition, Division and Silence." Admiral Dewey in his testimony before the senate committee said:

"There are lots of things which are not communicated to the public."

Admiral Dewey was in a position to know, but was ordered to keep silent.

The "Addition" to the price paid for transports purchased and the "Division" of the swag is covered by the "Silence" of the grave. The enormous quantity of coal paid for, above what was consumed, is now being investigated and will also show that the same legend covers the transactions. If the facts known by the adjutant general of the army were wrung from him by the "water cure," what a mine of crookedness it would unfold, but "Addition, Division and Silence" broods over the Root and Corbin compound and "Silence" is so necessary at the war department that a clerk who divulges unimportant matters, or even criticizes those in authority, is instantly discharged, as in the case of Miss Taylor. Under our republican form of government the people, the whole people, have a right to know what is done with the vast sums that they pay in taxes. Under a despotism only the favored few are entrusted with such secrets.

Is imperialism far distant when "Addition, Division and Silence" are the governing watchwords?

The President's Position.

The president, it is stated, is out of patience with southern Republicans. He wants action, not continual begging for patronage. The fact is the president is intent upon building up a political machine for himself in the southern states, but the Republicans there will not pledge the delegation to the next Republican national convention unless they receive in return appointments to federal offices for themselves and friends. That this is the case is shown by that reliable administration organ, the Washington Star, Aug. 21, when it says:

"The president at first ignored many of the organizations in the south, and made appointments that suited his own taste. He was warned that he was doing himself harm, politically and mentally. He then turned around and placed the southern patronage question largely in the hands of Postmaster General Payne, who has been known from the beginning as the political manager of the president's interests."

With Payne and Clarkson, those two ardent civil service reformers to whom the president has entrusted his renomination campaign, he may get the southern delegates and then again he may not. It will be remembered that John Sherman once thought he had them corralled, but Ager and Dudley—blocks-of-five Dudley—bought them away from him and some of them were said to have been acrobatic enough to require purchasing twice over. History may repeat itself.

Source of Meat Trust's Power.

One of the beef trusts magnates has just returned from Europe and after an investigation of conditions there has arrived at the conclusion that the trust cannot extend its operations and become international. The New York World, Aug. 21, noticing this says:

"An Honest Confession.—Mr. J. Ogden Armour, one of the chief factors in the meat trust now organizing in defiance of law, frankly admits that it will control the industry in this country. Asked if it will control the European supply, he said, with equal candor, 'that it is impossible for any combination in the United States to control the meat trade of Europe because of the large shipments of cattle from Argentina and other South American countries.' And yet Secretary Shaw blandly argues that our tariff does not safeguard the meat trust!"

The duty of two cents a pound which our tariff imposes on cattle and beef, if abolished, would allow the Argentina and Canadian beef and mutton to be brought in here to a limited extent and thus act as a regulator of prices. The freight and cold storage expense on meat shipped from Argentina would still protect the farmer, probably to the amount of the present tariff, but beyond that the trust would be powerless to extort the additional profit it is now making.

The Monopolists Are Right.

The managers of the beef trust "merger" are right. So long as the Dingley tariff stands this monopoly can be made supreme, no matter what President Roosevelt and his attorney general may do. The only relief for the people is in repealing the tariff duties on live animals, fresh meats, hides, buttons and all the rest by which this trust fattens on the public.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

WHAT, MORE MONEY?

At this time when the advocates of the single gold standard are assuring us that the money question is dead, it is interesting to observe the efforts on the part of the secretary of the treasury to avoid a money famine.

Recently it was announced from Washington that Mr. Shaw had a plan to "relieve the money market in the event of a possible stringency." His plan was to persuade the national bankers to increase their issue of bank notes. Mr. Shaw evidently found some difficulty in accomplishing the desired result, but recent dispatches announce that he is congratulating himself on the fact that he has persuaded certain national banks to take out notes aggregating \$12,000,000.

In his now famous interview, printed in the Chicago Record-Herald, Mr. Shaw protested against any agitation of the tariff question. He printed out that all the money of the country was locked up in water-cured concerns, and he said he didn't want anything to happen. Something certainly would happen in the event of an agitation for a radical revision of the tariff under conditions which he described in a way to show that there is not even today money enough with which to do the business of the country.

Commenting upon Secretary Shaw's plan to relieve the money market, the Columbus (O.) Press makes this printed comment:

"Bank notes are predicated on bonds, which are an interest-bearing burden upon the people. If the quantitative theory of money is the solution for financial stringency why can not the same relief be obtained by opening the mints for the manufacture of non-interest bearing money instead of starting the printing presses to stamp more mortgage currency for the people to use in their business dealings? Why not open the mints that will open the mines for the production of 'one of our coins of commerce, one of our own products,' as McKinley said at Toledo ten years ago?"

"Open mines and open mints mean more employment, more machinery, more manufacture, more business and more money. Open mines and open mints will adjust finances on the quantitative plan in the event of financial stringency."

"And still the fiction goes the round that 'the money question is settled'—and some democrats are foolish enough to believe it."

The United States Banking corporation, with a capital of six millions and headquarters in New York, is inviting subscription to its stock and in doing so gives an outline of its plan of operations. According to the prospectus it is the present intention of the corporation to "organize a trust company in forty cities." It will be possible, it adds, "to extend the operation of the United States Banking corporation to more than one hundred cities and towns of importance whenever it is deemed desirable." The corporation will "acquire existing trust companies by purchasing a controlling interest" unless it finds it more profitable to organize a new company.

A reader of The Commoner sends the prospectus in, and asks if it is the first fruit of the scheme embodied in the Fowler bill. No; the Fowler bill has not yet become a law, and when it does become a law its adoption will be signaled by the formation of a national bank trust, built upon the plan followed by the United States Bank, which, after a tremendous struggle, was overthrown in the days of Jackson.

The Bankers' corporation above referred to is more like the "merger" companies which are organized for the purpose of controlling other corporations. The plan is a very simple one. A group of financiers, in order to control a corporation having a capital of one million, must own more than half of the stock, or a little more than \$500,000 worth. To control ten corporations having a capital of one million each would, therefore, require a little more than five million dollars (if the stock was at par.) A merger company, however, can be organized with a capital of a little more than five millions, and this merger company can then control a majority of the stock in each of ten corporations, but the group of financiers desiring to manipulate these corporations would only have to control a little more than half of the capital stock of the merger company—that is, a little more than two millions and a half. It will thus be seen that a corporation organized to purchase stock in other corporations is merely an indirect method of doubling the influence of a given amount of capital. If ten merger companies were organized to control ten corporations each, and then a new merger company was organized to control a majority of the stock of the ten, the influence of a given amount of capital could be doubled again, and so on indefinitely.

It seems necessary for the evils of this system of financing to be shown by actual experience. It is difficult to ward off danger because so many people are indifferent to the operation of a vicious principle until they are actually hurt by it. But while the public can not easily be aroused in advance, it is always quick to respond when it feels the effect of bad principles put into practice and, in time, applies a remedy. If there were more foresight there would be less suffering.

Mr. Boardman defends the water cure on the ground that the Filipinos lied. What, then, should be done with war department officials who also denied the torture when official reports proved its existence?

Tariff reform will not be secured through the efforts of men who strenuously insist that there is no need of tariff reform.

After having screwed up the price to the highest notch the beef trust professes to have some regard for Mr. Knox's injunction.

A SAMPLE OF EXAGGERATION. Below will be found an illustration of the exaggeration sometimes employed by those who assume to describe current events. Attention would not be called to it but for the fact that such items are often made the basis for editorial comment and the public is constantly being misled:

"Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—W. J. Bryan came near losing his life after the Labor Day exercises yesterday as the result of playing the part of peace-maker. After the original combatants had been separated one of them made for Mr. Bryan with a revolver in one hand and a knife in the other.

"Mr. Bryan was equal to the occasion, however, and at once closed with his assailant, who was frenzied from liquor and the excitement of his previous conflict. Mr. Bryan is no weakling, but he was finding his antagonist anything but easy, and it looked as though he could hardly escape a slash from the knife, at least."

"At this juncture John Burke, a bystander, came to his assistance, and the two speedily threw the enraged man on the ground and disarmed him. Those present wanted Mr. Bryan's assailant turned over to the police. Mr. Bryan, however, advised letting him go, and the assailant departed without anyone as much as learning his name."

"Though a large number of people saw the affair no one present knew the man. After it was all over Mr. Bryan mounted his horse and rode away."

Now behold how much smoke can arise from a little fire! The facts are: Mr. Bryan was going along the road with three other gentlemen, when just in front of the party several half-intoxicated men became involved in a quarrel and began striking at one another. Mr. Bryan joined those who were with him in separating the fighters, a thing easily accomplished, as the fighters did not seem to be very much excited. This was the end of the incident. No knives were drawn. One of the parties to the fight said something about shooting, but he did not draw any revolver and it is very doubtful whether he had one.

Out of this very insignificant incident the above report was sent broadcast. The Labor Day picnic was a large and orderly one, and this, the only disturbance noted, was not noticed by any considerable number on the grounds.

Speaking of exaggerations, another recent instance might be cited. The press dispatches have been chronicling the purchase of "two \$2,500 mantles" for Mr. Bryan's residence at Fairview. The fact is that the most expensive mantle in the house cost less than \$200 and it was bought of an advertiser in The Commoner whose patronage considerably lessens the net outlay.

The republicans have not yet announced their willingness to discuss the Fowler bill, which was reported favorably in the house and which received the support of every republican member of the committee. Every democratic speaker should study that bill and bring its iniquities to public attention.

In one of his speeches Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much than that no one should prosper enough." But is it well that a handful of men should prosper too much while the great masses of the people are required to economize on the necessities of life.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post says that "beef went upon account of the scarcity of beef." The Post has its wires crossed. Beef went up on account of the multiplicity of men who believe that they can tax themselves rich and adhere to the mistaken notion that the republican party is opposed to trusts.

The republican papers who are cartooning and abusing Senator Teller will not be able to lessen the esteem in which he is held. The party organ that blows hot or cold according to the exigencies of the times can not injure a man who has shown the character and conviction exhibited by Senator Teller.

The reorganizers are anxious to appear as special champions of tariff reform, but the Kansas City platform democrats are really the best friends of tariff reform as they are the best friends of bimetalism and the most consistent opponents of imperialism.

Republican logic continues to exhibit its cramps. According to republican logic it is undignified for a democratic candidate for president to make political speeches, and intensely patriotic for a republican president to deliver stump speeches.

While Iowa's republican organs are quibbling over the real meaning of the "shelter plank" in the platform, the trusts go right ahead. The trusts know that republican platforms are harmless as long as the trusts can select the candidates.

Welch anthracite coal laid down in New York at \$6.50 per ton will strike "Trustee" Baer as rank sacrilege, colossal impiety and worse that idol worship.

It will be cheerfully admitted that "Trustee" Baer and his associates are getting a fat rake-off from the estate.

Reports of municipal rottenness in St. Louis have created great anguish in the breasts of Philadelphians, who are always deeply interested and anguished by the rottenness of other cities.

It seems that the navy destroyed the forts and the forts destroyed the navy just like the administration is regulating the trusts—theoretically.

The nomination of Senator Teller by the fusion forces of Colorado ought to seal the political fate of Mr. Wolcott.